

Elk River in McDonald and Newton counties, Missouri and Benton County, Arkansas. Seven of these specimens from Little Sugar Creek, Bella Vista, Benton County (R30W, T20N, section 7), Arkansas, collected August 26, 1978, have been deposited in the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville Museum (UAFM no. 80-1-1), and nine specimens from Little Sugar Creek, Jane, McDonald County (R31W, T21N, section 10 and 15), Missouri, collected September 2, 1978, are in the University of Colorado Museum (UCM no. 29542). Previous records for *Pisidium* from the southwestern Ozarks include *P. abditum* (Halde- man, 1841), *P. friersoni* Sterki (1906), *P. neglectum* Sterki (1906), *P. noveboracense* (Prime, 1854) (all synonyms of *P. casertanum* (Poli, 1791)), *P. sargenti* Sterki (1901), (now *P. adamsi* Stimpson, 1851), *P. virginicum* Prime (1865) (now *P. dubium* (Say, 1816)), *P. punctatum* Sterki (1895), *P. fraudulentum* Sterki (1912), (now *P. compressum* Prime, 1852), and *P. compressum* (Sampson, 1894, 1913; Hinkley, 1916; synonymies from Burch, 1975).

The specimens collected from the drainages of the southwestern Ozark Plateaus have flattened beaks, some so flattened that incipient ridges are often present and specimens may be confused with *P. compressum*. Herrington (1962) also documented this similarity as well as similarities in shell outline between *P. fallax* and *P. caser-*

*tanum*. These similarities may have caused some misidentifications in the past and additional study may be necessary to determine the actual occurrence and distribution of sphaeriids in the Interior Highlands. *Pisidium fallax* probably occurs in the downstream basins of the Illinois and Elk rivers in Oklahoma and may also be present in the Kansas portion of the Spring River drainage. This assumption is based on the similarities of the molluscan faunal assemblages found among streams on the western slope of the Ozark Plateaus. Considering the above observations and the Alabama record, this species may have a more extensive distribution than previously recognized.

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### SASSIA LEWISI, A NEW CYMATIID GASTROPOD FROM THE CARIBBEAN SEA

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Recent exploratory work on the lower shelf faunas of the Caribbean region has uncovered large numbers of new and unusual gastropods. One of these new species represents the first record of the cymatiid genus *Sassia* Bellardi, 1872, in the Recent fauna of the Atlantic Ocean, and is described herein.

#### *Sassia* (*Sassia*) *lewisi* new species

*Figs. 1 and 2*

*Description:* Shell to 28 mm; spire angle 43°-

46°; protoconch with 2 whorls, pitted, glassy; teleoconch with 6-7 rounded whorls; varices corded, sharply shouldered, repeating every 270°; shell cancellate, axial ribs more prominent than spiral cords; spiral sculpture of 7 cords on body whorl, and 4 or 5 cords on the siphonal canal, with 3-5 fine spiral threads between adjacent cords; 3 or 4 spiral cords visible on each of the preceding whorls; axial sculpture of 12-16 ribs; shell color golden-tan, with dark-brown blotches on and behind varices interrupted by a white spot at the



FIGS. 1-3. *Sassia lewisi* new species. 1, Holotype, ANSP 352235, dredged north of Contoy, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, in 60 to 80 meters (1.5 $\times$ ). 2, Paratype, USNM 806061, trawled off St. James, Barbados, in 140 meters (1.5 $\times$ ). 3, *Sassia semitorta* Kuroda and Habe, USNM 806062, off Tosa, Japan, in 100 meters (1.5 $\times$ ).

shoulder of each varix, a white band around the 4th spiral cord and white areas at the base and tip of the siphonal canal; aperture roughly circular; outer lip with 6 strong denticles which form between spiral cords; inner lip appressed posteriorly, with 2 or 3 denticles posteriorly and 3 or 4 denticles anteriorly; siphonal canal open, moderate in length, slightly recurved.

*Type material:* Holotype—Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP 352235), length 27.9 mm; dredged north of Contoy, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico (21 $^{\circ}$ 30' N, 87 $^{\circ}$ 45' W) in 60 to 80 meters. Paratypes—United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (USNM 806061), lengths 26.8 mm, and 13.8 mm; dredged off St. James, Barbados in 140 meters.

*Type locality:* Off Contoy Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico, in 60-80 meters.

*Range:* Known from off the Yucatan Peninsula and Barbados.

*Discussion:* *Sassia lewisi* most closely resem-

bles the Japonic *S. semitorta* (Kuroda and Habe, 1952) (Kuroda, Habe and Oyama, 1971: 128-129, pl. 28, fig. 1), from which it may be distinguished by its smaller overall size, smaller, less inflated protoconch, and finer, more regular sculpture. *Sassia semitorta* differs further by having a more lenticular aperture, mottled base coloration, and brown bands on the spiral cords.

This new taxon honors Hal Lewis, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in recognition of his contributions to the systematics of the Cymatiidae.

We thank Dr. Finn Sander, Bellairs Marine Laboratory of McGill University, St. James, Barbados, for providing the paratypes.

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